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HONOLULU, H. I.ST FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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PTION made to order

WARMLY COMMENDED.

Resignation of Armstrong Smith is
Formally Accepted.

Armstrong Smith's resignation as
principal of the Princess Kaiulani
School has been formally accepted by
the Minister of Public Instruction in a
letter addressed to the former, regret-
ting the severance of his relation with
the school and commanding him warmly
for the excellent work he has done
for it. This formal acceptance means
that Mr. Smith's labors in the educational
field of Hawaii have entirely re-
ceased, and that when he again re-
sumes public work here it will be as a
member of the medical profession.

The resignation is accepted as of
April 17, the day on which Mr. Smith
departs on the Australia for the United
States. He will eventually go to Lon-
don, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and ex-
pects to finish his medical education in
Great Britain.

Mr. Mott-Smith's letter reads:

April 12, 1900.

Armstrong Smith, Esq., Principal Kai-
ulani School, Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your
resignation, dated March 26, 1900, to take effect as soon as convenient.
Your resignation is accepted as of April 17th.

The Department regrets the loss of your services, which have been very valuable in the establishment and arrangement of the Kaiulani School, one of the most important schools of the city. The school, without any doubt, will long feel the excellent work you have done for it.

The good wishes of the Department go with you in your determination to study medicine.

Very truly yours,

E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
Minister of Public Instruction.

THE SPANISH WRECKS.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Attorney General Griggs has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Navy to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has complete authority in the matter of the disposition of the wrecks of Spanish vessels along the shores of Cuba. The opinion of the Attorney General on the question is of more than ordinary importance, as it involves primarily the question of United States jurisdiction in the question. It is addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and relates to the wreck of the Spanish steamship Alfonso XIII, which lies near the entrance to Marle harbor, and is sought to be bought up by private parties.

SYDNEY'S SCOURGE

Plague's March in Far Australia.

ADELAIDE HAS A CASE

Sydney Declared an Infected Port.
Gloomy Prophecies—The Sanitary Precautions Taken.

The Sydney Herald of March 15, the latest paper in its file received by the Miowera, "plays up" the plague news in three and one-half long columns of fine type under the caption "The Bubonic Plague—Fatal Case in the City—Supposed Case at the Quarantine Station—The Infected Area Spreading." Then follows a description of the cases, news of precautions at many points in New South Wales and elsewhere and the following statements which we quote entire:

Dr. Ashburton Thompson is of opinion that now that the plague has won a foothold in this colony it will not be entirely eradicated, at any rate for many years. He speaks in the light of the proposition that the scourge is circulated through the medium of rats. He does not mean to say that the epidemic will be continually maintained at a high average of cases, but that it will have its recurring seasons. He estimates that the average duration of each visitation will be eight months, and that then after the lapse of a year there will be a recrudescence of the trouble. This estimate is based on a consideration of the habits and longevity of rats. The absolute eradication of all rats would be followed by the entire removal of the source of infection. It is not possible to rid the land of rats, and it follows that the disease must remain. Dr. Thompson thinks that as it develops here it may spread in subsequent years through other channels than that of rats.

The appointment of municipal inspectors has not yet been made, but all matters are in training for the staff to get to work without loss of time. Meanwhile the board's inspectors in the city report that good work in the way of purifying dirty places is being done by the local authorities and owners of premises.

Rats in Street Sweepings.

There was considerable excitement at Wentworthville railway station on Wednesday. It appears that a truck-load of street sweepings and other garbage was received from Sydney to be used by a fruitgrower for gardening purposes. Two or three residents saw the stuff, and it was noticed that there was a number of dead rats in it. Word was at once sent to Sub-inspector Latimer, of the Parramatta police, and he immediately sent word that the stuff was not to be removed till he gave orders to that effect. In the meantime the stationmaster took upon himself to collect all the dead rats in sight and burn them.

Serum Sent For.

The Department of Health has sent another urgent cable to the Pasteur Institute in France for a supply of the remedial serum. The department is planning the production of it in this colony, but the task is a highly intricate and delicate one, and it may take months to obtain first results. Even if all the experiments succeeded at first trial then it would take seven months for the production of the first instalment of the valuable antitoxin.

Fast Days Suspended.

Cardinal Moran has ordered the issue amongst the priesthood of copies of the following circular:

"St. Mary's Cathedral, March 13, 1900.—Very Rev. Dear Father in Christ,—It is pleasant to find that although the plague has been threatening this city and the surrounding districts for some weeks, it has not spread to any extent amongst us. We may trust that a merciful Providence shall listen to the prayers of the Church and avert this calamity from our Australian colonies. Entering, however, into the spirit of Holy Church, I deem it a duty, in regard to the city and suburban parochial districts, to dispense with the fast and abstinence otherwise prescribed for the Lenten season. The usual abstinence on the Fridays of the year will of course remain in full force. I would request the faithful who may avail of this indulgence in the law of the Church regarding the Lenten season, to renew their fervor of piety, and by their persevering prayer to endeavor to appease the wrath of God against the sinfulness that is so widespread throughout the world at the present day. The prayer of the humble and faithful heart for mercy shall not be made in vain, and we may trust that instead of the chastisements of Divine Justice the blessings of God's bounty and love will abound amongst us.—Your faithful servant, Patrick F. Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney."

Precautions in Queensland.

The following extracts are made from the Queenslander of March 24th: The question was raised by Mr.

BRITONS ONCE MORE FALL IN A BOER TRAP

Seven Guns and Many Crack Troops Put Out of Action.

ADMIRAL DEWEY WOULD RUN FOR THE CHIEF MAGISTRACY

Futile Attempt Upon the Life of the Prince of Wales—Queen in Ireland—Hawaii In Congress.

LONDON, April 2.—The extraordinary run of success which had hitherto attended Lord Roberts' operations was broken on Saturday, when part of the British force operating east of Bloemfontein walked blindly into a Boer ambush and was captured, with six guns. Colonel Broadwood, in command of the Tenth Hussars, the Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and mounted infantry, under Colonel Pitcher, was in garrison on Friday at Thaba Nchu, which is about halfway between the Free State capital and the border of Basutoland. The British commander was threatened by the near approach of a large Boer force, and, finding his position untenable, marched that night to the Bloemfontein waterworks, lying south of the Modder river, where he encamped. This position appears to be on the road to Bloemfontein and about fifteen miles from that town.

Early on Saturday morning the British camp was shelled from the rear, Colonel Broadwood thereupon sent off a convoy with batteries, while the rest of his force remained behind to act as a rear guard.

The road here crosses a deep spruit, in which Boers had concealed themselves. The whole British detachment walked into ambush and were captured, with six of the guns they had with them. According to one account, the British loss was not great, as most of the convoy were in the trap before shot was fired. Lord Roberts seems to have heard of Broadwood's plight very quickly and sent General Colville's division at once to his rescue. Latest reports say that Colville arrived on the scene Saturday noon and began shelling the Boers.

Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the War Office, has not been published, and no account is available to the public except the dispatch from Bushman Kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the British misfortune.

Evidently Colonel Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thaba Nchu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The hope is expressed here that General Colville will recover the convoy and guns, but this is hardly likely in such a difficult country, and it is probable the next news will be that after a stiff fight General Colville has extricated Colonel Broadwood from his difficult position, but failed to retrieve the disaster.

Some criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of underrating the Boers and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a critical moment.

LONDON, April 3.—Lord Roberts' report confirms the story of disaster. The British lost 350 men and several guns.

Further Particulars.

LONDON, April 3.—The Daily Chronicle's Bloemfontein correspondent writes:

"Following the scouts of General French's cavalry division to the scene of battle, the correspondent witnessed one of the most terrible spectacles of the war. Horses lay stoned in the various attitudes of sudden death, and mingled among them were ghastly human bodies, with the wrecks of wagons and forage scattered wide. Everything told of a terrible tale of surprise and carnage.

"It would be impossible to conceive anything more ingenuous than the Boer trap, and the only wonder is that a single man escaped. On crossing the spruit, where the ground rises immediately toward a grassy knoll, with stony slopes facing the drift, one came upon an inclosure from which it was possible to fire over the drift. At this point the spruit makes a circular bend, while the south embankment, which is protected by the partially constructed railway embankment, enabled the enemy to pour in a galling fire on three sides, as well as a double tier of fire in front.

"When the convoy was first attacked a scene of frightful confusion followed. The mules stampeded and the wagons were overturned, while the concealed enemy poured in a deadly fire. When the first battery appeared the Boers seemed undesirous of continuing the slaughter and called upon the British to surrender. At that moment, however, one battery, which was escaping from the rear of the convoy under heavy fire, wheeled into action and began shelling the Boers with the four remaining guns. The Boers confess that this battery accounted for five killed and nine wounded of their losses.

"Early in the afternoon the Boers collected about the convoy, began removing the guns and wagons and permitted the collection of the British dead and wounded. Our actual casualties were less than had been expected. Despite this regrettable incident, it is impossible not to admire the gallant manner in which the little force was able to extricate itself from an almost hopeless position.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard says the Duke of Teck was in charge of the transport, but is safe. A dispatch dated Bushman's Kop, Sunday, April 1st, says: "The Boers who were hidden in the spruit when the British guns were captured were commanded by Reichenbach, a German-American. The Boers retired this morning when they discovered the British scouts, leaving two Dutch military attaches, one of them dangerously wounded, in the hands of the British. All the wounded are doing well."

The Political Effect.

LONDON, April 4.—6:40 A. M.—No news has yet been received of the ex-

NO AID FOR HOSPITAL

Incurables to Have No Public Money.

MATTER FOR LEGISLATURE

Council of State Strikes Out Appropriation on Attorney General Cooper's Advice.

Yesterday's session of the Council of State was peaceful and marked by none of the pyrotechnics of the days when the Court of Claims bill was under consideration. The members settled down to plain, routine work, and transacted considerable unfinished business.

President Dole, Ministers Mott-Smith, Young and Cooper, and Councillors Isenberg, Achi, Kaulukou, Jones, Allen, Ena, Gonsalves and Kennedy were present.

Attorney General Cooper rendered a report upon the item covering the proposed appropriation of \$25,000 for the incurables hospital, as follows:

Mr. President.

In regard to line 36a, Act 4, Endowment of Hospital for Incurables, \$25,000, which was referred to me by the Council of State, I have to say that I find nothing in the Constitution or laws of the Republic of Hawaii which would prevent the legislature from passing an appropriation for this purpose. I believe the item is objectionable on account of its indefiniteness. It should state more specifically what hospital is meant. I think also, in view of the fact that the Constitutional Convention inserted an article in the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public money for the support or benefit of any sectarian denominational or private school, that a similar restriction might well be incorporated in this appropriation.

As this appropriation has been presented to the Council of State for passage, I desire to call the attention of the Council of State to the clause authorizing appropriation of money by the Council, more particularly the limitation of power as to the nature of appropriations to be passed by the Council. I believe this question should be decided by the Council, as to whether or not this appropriation comes within the limitations specified by section 6 of Article 81 of the Constitution.

I desire also to call the attention of the Council of State to the wording of President McKinley's telegram dated March 6th, 1900, sent through Secretary of State Hay, which reads as follows:

"The President has not considered it wise to convene the old legislature, expecting the Council of State to provide for requisite expenditures until Congress elects (enacts?) the Hawaiian Territorial bill, he approves Act No. 1 of the Council of State."

Is this an appropriation contemplated by the authority conferred by President McKinley by this dispatch? It appears to me that it is open to serious question. I feel, however, that it is not for me to make a definite ruling on either of the last two points mentioned, merely calling the attention of the Council of State to what seems to me to be the questions in doubt respecting the passage of this appropriation by the Council of State at this time.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY E. COOPER,
Attorney-General.

Mr. Sanford B. Dole, President Republican.

Jones made a motion that the item be stricken out on account of the uncertainty of the power of the Council to make such an appropriation. Mr. Allen stated his opinion in asking that the item be passed, which was conditioned upon the raising of \$100,000 by private subscription to accompany the government fund. Achi objected to the passage of the item, believing it was a matter for the Legislature to pass upon.

Minister Young also felt that under the circumstances the item should be struck out in view of the report made by the Attorney General. Mr. Allen, as one of the committee reporting the passage of the item, said he was very glad to know that the feeling of the Council was in favor of the appropriation, but doubtful of the expediency of the Council passing upon the item.

President Dole put the motion to strike the item out. The response in favor of the motion was almost as weak as the contrary raising of hands, but the former prevailed, and the hospital for incurables will now have to depend entirely upon outside subscriptions.

Morgue Building.

The appropriation for the new morgue and appliances was brought up as unfinished business. Isenberg asked if the amount was intended for the erection of a stone building. If a wooden building was put up it might have to be burned down again as the old one was. Minister Young replied that he did not think the specifications were for a stone building. Mr. Kennedy said he would object to the placing of the morgue in Kakaako, and the Minister said he did not approve of the proposed location, as the district would soon be built up and the morgue would be a bad feature for

BRITONS ONCE MORE FALL IN A BOER TRAP

(Continued from page 1)

Montague-Douglas-Scott, son of the Duke of Buccleuch; Captain T. W. Brand, son and heir of Viscount Hambleton; Captain J. Downey, son and heir of Viscount Downey.

Lieutenant Sir J. P. Milbanke, Bart.; Lieutenant D. R. H. Anderson-Pelham, brother of the Earl of Yarborough; Lieutenant G. B. Portman, son of Viscount Portman; Lieutenant T. Lister, son and heir of Lord Ribblesdale; Lieutenant F. W. Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby; Lieutenant W. G. S. Cadogan, son of the very wealthy Earl of Cadogan; Lieutenant H. K. Maxwell, son and heir of Lord Farnham; E. B. Meade, another son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, and Lieutenant Lord Howard de Walden.

Boer Prisoners Dying.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, March 31.—The departure of the British transports with the Boer prisoners for St. Helena has been delayed in consequence of the sickness among the prisoners. Three died today and twelve have died during the week.

Arrangements are being made to prevent overcrowding. The prisoners do not complain of their treatment or their food. Many of General Cronje's men when captured were completely worn out with the hardships they had undergone and little strength was left them to fight disease. Moreover, the confinement on shipboard is equally irksome to men who have been accustomed to outdoor life.

Kipling on Joubert.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The next issue of Harper's Weekly will contain a poem by Rudyard Kipling on General Joubert, which was sent by cable from South Africa. Two of the three verses follow:

With those that breed, with those that loose the strife
He had no part, whose hands were clean of gain;
But subtle, strong and stubborn, gave his life
To a lost cause and knew the gift was vain.

Later shall rise a people sane and great,
Forged in strong fires, by equal war made one,
Telling old battles over without hate.
Nobles' his name shall pass from sire to son.

Cronje Sails for St. Helena.

CAPE TOWN, April 3.—General Cronje, Colonel Schiel and 1,000 Boer prisoners sailed for St. Helena tonight. Two small parties of Boers escaped from the Green Point tract. One party was traced to a railway train, which was stopped and searched near Cape Town. The Boers jumped through one of the windows of the train and got away.

Webster Davis Talks.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: After Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock sent to Webster Davis a brief note in which he said the President has asked him to announce that Mr. Davis' resignation has been accepted to take effect April 4. Mr. Davis felt at liberty then to talk freely upon the South African situation, and to a friend he related the history of his trip.

"My journey was uneventful until we crossed the Transvaal border and stopped at Koomatiporto," he said. "There the whole neighborhood turned out and welcomed me. At station after station the station-master would come to the car, touch his red cap and ask if there was anything he could do for my comfort."

"Yet the English told me with great persistency that the savage Boers would shoot me as soon as they learned I spoke English. They tell this lie so much at Cape Town that they even got Colonel Stowe, our Consul there, to believe it. At Pretoria, I was given a cordial greeting. Marvelous to state, during all the time I was there not one man asked me whether I favored the British or the Boers."

"I viewed the defenses of Pretoria, and I consider them impregnable. I do not believe the English troops will ever pass the line of hills, surrounding the town, bristling as they are with high-power Krupp and Creusot guns."

"There seems a very general impression that the guns used by the Boers in the field were taken from the fortresses at Pretoria, but I saw every earthwork and fort surrounding the town and I could not see where any guns had been removed. They were all there and formidable they looked."

"When I describe the city as impregnable, I speak from the judgment of a man of common sense. Pretoria lies in a basin surrounded by rugged hills, affording most admirable opportunity for defense. While there I learned enough to know that the city is one vast storehouse of foodstuffs and ammunition."

"What impressed me most was the natural bigness of that grand old man, Krueger. I consider him as possessed of more of the elements of greatness than any man I ever met. At 75 he is as full of vigor as the average man who owns up to twenty years less. His versatility impressed me deeply."

"I have it on an unimpeachable authority that the battle of Colenso, where Buller was crushed by the Boers, was planned entirely by this old man. Joubert carried out Kruger's instructions to the letter and won that signal victory by the directions of an old man away up there in Pretoria."

"I was present at the battle of Spion Kop and saw a thin line of Boers drive an army before them. After the fight I walked over the field and counted the dead bodies of 125 Englishmen in one trench, where the Boers had placed them for burial. During my stay in the neighborhood I visited every laager in the lines surrounding the city and talked with scores of officers and men."

"I visited the lines along the Tugela, where Buller and his forty thousand men were held at bay, and I speak from the most positive knowledge when I say that all of the Boer troops in that region numbered but 7,000. With this force Joubert and Botha held Buller in

back and kept White and his 15,000 men corralled in the town."

"General Cronje was threatened 3,000 men were sent to him from Ladysmith, leaving about 4,000 to face the 50,000 men of the enemy."

"At the battle of the Little Tugela, when Buller was again driven back up Chieveley, I saw General Louis Botha in action and I consider him the greatest of the Dutch commanders. When the fighting began Botha was sauntering along behind the line of trenches watching his men taking careful shots at the advance of the British force."

"For half an hour after we could first detect the movement there was not much excitement but all at once there was a rush of cavalry and artillery and the double-quick of infantry in open order. The bullets began to patter around us and two burghers were hit close beside Botha. He seemed to awake instantly and sprang down into the trench exclaiming 'Shoot, shoot' in Dutch. As the word was carried along the line he caught up the rifle from the hands of a dead Burgher and began making quick but careful shots at the foe."

"Five minutes and it was over, as quickly as the rush had begun. From the Boer side it was like the Kipling

SHOT AT THE PRINCE.

Heir of Britain's Throne Has a Narrow Escape.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—As the train was leaving the Northern Railroad station with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, a man, presumed to be an anarchist or a Boer sympathizer, fired a revolver at the Prince of

Wales and the Princess. The Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales were unharmed.

Details received of the scene on Greenmarket Square, Cape Town, where Premier Schreiner encountered an English demonstration, show that the Premier, fearing personal violence, sought refuge in a restaurant. He was hoisted and tried to reach Parliament House protected by police. The people shouted "Traitor!" but he succeeded in reaching the House. Finally the people again sang "God Save the Queen," when he raised his hat amid the cheers and was heard to say, "Reserve your judgment."

QUEEN IN IRELAND.

Her Majesty Received in Dublin by Amiable Crowds.

DUBLIN, April 4, 11:45 a.m.—Queen Victoria landed in Ireland this morning for the first time in thirty years. The disembarkation from the royal yacht was accomplished at 11:30. The commander of the forces in Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadogan and their staffs greeted her Majesty and the ride from Kingstown to Dublin commenced in splendid weather and before huge and good-natured crowds.

At the entrance to the city the Queen received an address of welcome, and handed the Lord Mayor the following reply:

"I thank you heartily for the loyal welcome and good wishes which you have tendered me on behalf of yourself and your fellow-citizens on my arrival in the ancient capital of my Irish dominion. I came to this fair country to seek a change and rest, and to re-visit scenes which recall to my mind the warm welcome given to both myself and my beloved husband. I am deeply gratified that I have been able at this time to see again the motherland of those brave men who are glorifying the Irish name in South Africa."

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Tribune's Dublin correspondent, describing the decorations in the city, says:

"There is a continuous line of bunting from the landing place at Kingstown to the gates of Phoenix Park. Every house on the road to Dublin makes a brave show of bunting. Stands for spectators have been erected at many points. Pembroke town hall is profusely decorated and the Clyde road and other highways are decked with red and green masts and festooned with streamers and rosettes. The scenic artist of the Gailey Theater has improvised an Irish castle at Upper Leeson street, where the Lord Mayor will meet the Queen. It is a massive gateway, or triumphal arch, surmounted by two castellated turrets. From this entrance the Queen will drive to Merrion Square through continuous lines of Venetian masts and gaily decorated houses. At the southern corner of the square she will pass the house where Daniel O'Connell lived and there will be flags there as a token of welcome. Thence she will go through a series of broad avenues, where the electric railway posts are boxed in red and masts opposite in blue, and where the house lines are lighted up with a splendid blaze of color. Shabby Clare street will be transfigured into loveliness by lines of streamers, festoons of artificial flowers and crimson and gold shields."

One of the Queen's finest glimpses will be up Grattan street as she turns toward College Green, for the roadway is hung overhead with banners, and the sides are festooned with a double line of streamers and flowers. Red and green masts tipped with golden harps lead on to the impressive entrance of the college, where these words are emblazoned, "God Bless Our Queen." This is the center of Dublin, with Grattan's famous Parliament chamber blocking the way toward Sackville street, with its splendid monuments. The Queen will pass its Ionic colonnades with their fine architectural lines and drive by the statue of Grattan, which stands on the site once selected for a memorial to the Prince Consort.

Dame street is a magnificent blaze of color as far as the entrance to Dublin Castle and the City Hall, whence the route of the procession leads westward across the Liffey to the north quays. The decorations are quiet during the remainder of the route along the river to the gate of Phoenix Park, but there are fine effects of color at Four Courts. The Queen will not drive through Sackville street, which is the pride of Dublin, nor will she pass either of the two Protestant cathedrals. She will not have even a distant view of Kilmainham, where Parliament once negotiated peace with the Gladstone Government, and she will be conducted to the vice regal lodge without passing the spot where Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated.

The decorations of the city are as general as they are brilliant and tasteful. Red is the dominant color rather than green, but there is no lack of genuine Irish appreciation of the Queen's character and virtues. The inscriptions on the house fronts are hearty and affectionate, and the sincerity of the welcome which the Queen will receive cannot be questioned.

HAWAII IN THE HOUSE.

Contact Labor is a Bone of Contention.

Under the special order made some time ago the House went into committee of the whole to consider the Hawaiian civil government bill. The debate is to last until Thursday, on which day at 4 o'clock the vote is to be taken. Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Territories, who is in charge of the measure, made the opening speech in support of it.

Knox said: "The Hawaiian Islands are the Gibraltar of the Pacific in war, the key of the Pacific in peace, the paradise of the Pacific ever. Hawaii is now American territory, by the solemn agreement of two independent nations. But while Hawaii is United States territory, it does not possess a United States government, only a skeleton of the republic of Hawaii remains. The government provided by the annexation resolution was but temporary, intended to last until Congress should establish a government. There was entire absence of representation—

—a government entirely un-American,

bar of the prisoners to St. Helena, he explained that this policy was partially dictated by military considerations.

Details received of the scenes on Greenmarket Square, Cape Town, where Premier Schreiner encountered an English demonstration, show that the Premier, fearing personal violence, sought refuge in a restaurant. He was hoisted and tried to reach Parliament House protected by police. The people shouted "Traitor!" but he succeeded in reaching the House. Finally the people again sang "God Save the Queen," when he raised his hat amid the cheers and was heard to say, "Reserve your judgment."

THE LATE GENERAL JOUBERT.



(From his latest photograph.)

and in derogation of all the principles of a free government. Its only justification could be that its endurance would be brief.

"The old Legislature has expired; there has been no election of a new one. New courts of United States jurisdiction have been established. This method of governing Hawaii has proved inadequate, expensive and cumbersome. A large number of contract laborers, numbering at least 25,000, have been brought into the islands since the adoption of the resolution of annexation. It is time that this reprobation upon America should cease and that its territory should be free from the influx of labor long since denied by the laws of the United States.

"The duty is immediate and plain to provide for this new territory of the United States a law framed to meet the needs of the Hawaiian people, not of another people. No question of general policy to other insular possessions should have weight. Justice to Hawaii cannot be done except when her own needs, her own capabilities and her own rights are fully regarded."

"No fear of establishing a troublesome precedent for the future should deter in the discharge of this duty now laid upon Congress. No apprehension for a future claim to statehood should have any consideration. We cannot now bind the future in this regard. No constitutional question is involved in the present consideration of a government for Hawaii. The spirit of the Declaration of Independence, as well as that of the Constitution, goes with the present measure for it is with the consent of the governed."

Knox was questioned about various sections and provisions of the bill, especially as to whether the Asiatics in Hawaii could enter the United States. He replied that the Chinese and Japanese in the islands went there for only a few years' stay. Some of them had left their native land permanently, and few of them would desire to continue their wanderings to the United States, even if they were allowed to do so.

Robinson of Indiana devoted much of his time to a denunciation of the contract labor system in the Hawaiian Islands, which he characterized as practical slavery, and which, he said, the tenth section of the pending bill continued in force. "It means," said he, "that you would crucify labor on the cross of landlordism and money in Hawaii."

He charged the American Commissioners (Senators Culion and Morgan and Representative Hitt) with having been seduced and bunkered by President Dole and Judge Frear, the Hawaiian Commissioners. But it must remain for Congress, he said, to determine whether money was to be placed above manhood and contract slave labor above free labor. Robinson read a letter from the Commissioner of Immigration, showing that about 30,000 Japanese had arrived in Hawaii under contract since the islands were annexed.

"The Republican party," said he, "refused to pass a law in the Fifty-fifth Congress excluding contract labor in the Hawaiian Islands; refused to engraft it in their resolutions in this House, and defeated the amendment in the Senate.

"To these islands for years people have gone like galley slaves, scourged by his dungeon, for not obeying the terms of a civil contract into which they were induced to enter by the cupidity of navigation companies and to the gain of plantation owners."

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Without preliminary business today, the House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a territorial government in Hawaii. Mr. McDowell, one of the original opponents of the annexation of Hawaii, inveighed against the labor conditions in the Islands and the influence of corporations there. There were no other speeches.

Wm. Booth, of Frazier & Chalmers, the Chicago pump firm, arrived in the Australia. He goes to Waialua plantation to install the new pumps. Mr. Taylor of the same firm will arrive here shortly to remain here for quite awhile.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L. de

The Board of Health

are urging the Government to hasten the building of a

Filter Plant for

Honolulu owing to the fact that TYPHOID FEVER which is now epidemic is caused by the use of

Impure Water

You cannot afford to wait any longer. Buy one of

OUR

Germ Proof Filters

The price is

\$6.50

Capacity Six Gallons and is Easily Kept Clean.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for JEWEL STOVES for Coal or Wood. NEW BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES. GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Disease, Blackhead, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Scars on the Neck. Cures Headache. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Skin and Skin Diseases. Cures Gout and Rheumatism. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Complaints. It takes away pain from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pure from any injurious ingredients, it is recommended to the most delicate constitution of either sex. The Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 20, 40, 60, and 100 fl. ozs. containing six times the quantity of the best and most valuable roots and herbs. It is guaranteed to effect a speedy and permanent cure in the greatest majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMIST AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, Clarke's Blood Mixture Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—Blood Mixture.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthy imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered. The proprietors warrant that the word "Lincoln" and "Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle without which none are genuine.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

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The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waialae Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co

ARGUMENTS WAX WARM

Council of State Has
Lively Session.

COURT OF CLAIMS UP

Many Orators Expounding Differing Ideas Make the Hours Interesting.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council of State that the Hawaiian Government should pay all just claims for losses caused by the action taken by the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague; that is, losses caused by the burning of houses, furniture and goods by direct order of the Board of Health, as well as losses caused by the accidental spread of fire of January 20, 1900, and losses caused by the fencing up of land on which houses have been burned. Further, that the Council of State most earnestly advise the Executive Council to appoint a new Court of Claims of five members, at least three of whom shall be business men. April 11, 1900. Bolte's amendment to Achi's resolution.

The Court of Claims had another sitting yesterday in the Council of State, and came out of it badly scarred. Achi's resolution attacking the rules of the Court had the floor and a lively debate resulted as soon as it was read by the secretary. Nearly all the members of the Council took part in the debate, and all the Ministers of the Cabinet, except Mr. Young answered for the Government. The opposition on the part of the members of the Council was particularly noticeable, and threats were made that if the Cabinet had no intention of changing the rules, the resolution would be left on the table indefinitely. Councilors Bolte, Jones, Achi, Ka-ne, Kennedy and Kanukou kept up a running fire of questions aimed at the Cabinet Ministers, and spicy tilts occurred now and then.

The Cabinet's contention is that the Court of Claims is only appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the legal responsibility for the fire losses, and intimate that that is the only interpretation that can be given to Secretary Hay's telegram, authorizing the appointment of a "Court of Claims to make awards and judgments, in conformity with the Hawaiian law." The Executive and Ministers take the meaning of this telegram to be that the Court itself is to be constituted and clothed with legal authority "in conformity with Hawaiian law."

On the other hand the majority of the councilors are of the opinion that the telegram authorizes the Court of Claims to adjudicate the losses in conformity with Hawaiian law; that the duty of the court is to see that the claims made are reasonable and just, and when found so to the satisfaction of the court, to pay them out of the funds appropriated by the Council of State or the Legislature. This majority claims the government is entirely responsible, legally and morally, for all losses incurred by the people who have suffered by the acts of the Board of Health. The fire of January 20th, although for the greater loss accidental, still was instigated by the Board of Health. The councilors claim there is no question of the legal responsibility of the local government.

The Cabinet members one by one took up the cudgel in defense of the policy of the government. Minister Damon did not hesitate to express his feelings in the matter by saying that "revolutionary methods were becoming more and more apparent in the developments attending the suppression of the bubonic plague," and intimated that the sooner calmer business methods were employed in disbursing the government funds, the better.

"We are suffering today," said he, "from revolution. The whole trouble in this community is revolution against the ordinary correct processes of law. We have gone beyond that correct process, when we asked the President of the United States for authority to hear these claims. He has granted that. Acting on that authority the commissions of the members of the Court have been signed, rules have been promulgated, and advice has been sought by the Executive of the best legal talent in the community; from some who were positively against the establishment of this Court of Claims. The rules have been made public; the men have received their commissions, and while originally, it was my thought that there should be two laymen in this court, the more I have heard the matter discussed, the more I am convinced that there should be no laymen whatever in the court."

Minister Damon's policy so freely uttered, and which was to all intents and purposes, the policy of the Executive Council, was directly opposed to that of the Council of State.

When the Council was called to order, Councilors Bolte, Allen, Isenberg, Achi, Kanukou, Ena, Jones, Kennedy, Ka-ne were at their desks, while a full attendance of the Cabinet, including the President was on hand.

Want a New Morgue.

Minister Young asked that the Council consider the request of the Board of Health, calling for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a new morgue (building) and appliances for the same, which is to be erected near the present "pest-

house." The petition was referred to the Interior Department. The report of the committee in which was referred the item for providing inspectors at \$8,000 for eighteen months was read by Mr. Allen, who favored such appointments. The report was unani-

mous at the time and was not handled. Councilor Bolte again read the report of the Committee on Public Instruction on the new Royal School appropriation of \$75,000, which upon motion of Mr. Kaulukou was laid on the table to be considered with the bill. The report is published elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. Wood came in at this juncture,

armed with books and statistics on filtration, but asked the Council to proceed until he could arrange his notes.

Achi's Resolution Again.

Mr. Kaulukou made a motion that Achi's resolution be taken up from the table and passed. Bolte, however, arose to discuss the resolution before a motion could be put, and said he would not support the resolution in its present form. He thought it was better to talk over the situation a little more. The Council, he thought, had not attacked the Court of Claims on account of its personnel or because it was composed of legal lights entirely. Then addressing President Dole directly the councilor proceeded to discuss the Court of Claims and the rules governing it, step by step. "The President has said on January 22d that all of the members of the court to be appointed would be business men. The government was certainly responsible for all losses caused by the fires in the suppression of plague. He believed Secretary Hay's telegram conveyed this meaning. The losses should be looked after immediately. President McKinley knew of this and his telegram was intended to mean 'pay the losses.' The word adjudicate was not to adjudicate as to whether the government is liable, but too adjudicate the amounts and see whether the claims are right as to totals." He thought it quite possible that many claims would be for a larger sum than was proper, and that was what the Court of Claims was for to look out for such matters.

Business Man's Court.

The speaker was of the opinion that business men should adjudicate these losses and he felt they would get along much faster with the work than a court of lawyers could. "Lawyers always take a long time to adjudicate matters," said Bolte emphatically. Attorney General Cooper smiled blandly at this suggestion.

I don't see how the liability of the Government can be questioned at all," continued Councilor Bolte. "If I have a fire in my yard and my neighbor's house burns down on account of it, I presume I would be held liable for it, would I not?" A general nodding of heads affirmed his statement.

The councilor reminded the Executive Council that when building on South street was condemned as plague-smitten, the people were brought into the streets under guard prior to being sent into a detention camp. They had their little hand bags and valises but they were not allowed to carry them, and they lost their all. The government he contended was liable for such losses. It was not a question in which lawyers should attempt to ascertain the government's liability. They were entitled to full payment for what they lost.

Referring to the action of the Board of Health in ordering certain places destroyed by fire, he thought the Board acted clearly in the line of duty. Plague would break out in one house and all the houses surrounding were condemned with it. Since the cholera epidemic inspectors had been going the round of these houses and if they were insanitary, then they became so under the supervision of the Board of Health. Large sums of money had already been voted for all sorts of expenses, and the burning of houses belongs to the same category—the suppression of plague.

Bolte questioned a statement of the Attorney General's, in which the latter had used the term "erroneous" as applied to popular conception of the Court of Claims' personnel and rules.

Mr. Bolte believed that the government was morally responsible.

President Dole said on January 22nd that the Court should be composed of business men," said Bolte, "and I think he should appoint another Court of Claims with business men in it."

Councilor Ka-ne took the floor after the conclusion of Bolte's discussion. He said the resolution of Councilor Achi asked principally to have the Executive's rules changed, and on that account he thought a committee should be appointed from the Council to draft recommendations for whatever changes the Councilors thought were necessary.

Jones Warms Up.

Councilor Jones looked as if he wanted to say something, and when he had the opportunity, he said enough to evoke the first applause which has disturbed the dignity of the Council proceedings in the present session. He denounced those who during the happenings of January, 1893, failed to stand shoulder to shoulder with those who helped to establish the Provisional Government, and reminded them of their attitude then. This caused a ripple of applause to come from the Council members. Again, when allusion was made to certain ones who, during the Spanish-American war, protested against violating the laws of neutrality, and rushed into print with columns of newspaper articles on treaties, the Councilors broke out into prolonged hand-clapping. Councilor Jones made many forceful remarks against the present attitude of the Cabinet in the Court of Claims appointments and rules, and called for a sharp report from Attorney General Cooper.

Mr. Jones thought Mr. Achi's resolution was a little too abrupt, and that it should be toned down somewhat. He agreed with Councilor Bolte that the Court should be composed of business men, and he expressed himself as certain that the whole community believed the legal question was not pertinent to the settlement of claims.

He felt also that the community at large was of one mind—that the Government was morally and legally liable for all losses sustained by the sufferers.

"The neonals are responsible and to blame for the burning of Chinatown!" continued the Minister raising his voice. "They would not rest until the whole of the district was burned down. You cannot say the Board did

no health. Those of us who have no legal minds believe that the moral responsibility of the government is far ahead of the legal obligation, and it is warming up. I remember when the typhus of '98 was going on, a gentleman came to my house and gave his opinion as a military man that it was impossible to exercise the monopoly from a purely military point of view. That same man need not be ashamed that the steps we were taking then were illegal. He tried to prevent it.

The same gentleman, when the Spanish-American war broke out, wrote columns of the newspapers with articles on treaties and our duty as a neutral Government, etc., to show that we had no right to enter into the affairs of the United States. I thank you gentlemen who had the nerve to stand by the Government." (Applause.)

Now we come to this matter of claims appointments. There is no question about our moral responsibility. I, meet like men, and put in that Court of Claims men who have some idea of values. I have no personal feeling against any man in the present Court, but when it is asserted that they stand only for the legal responsibility of the Government, it is time to make a change in them. If that is to be the policy of the Government, then I will never give my vote to take that bill off the table."

As Jones sat down and wiped his face, another storm of applause greeted his words, and the Councilor looked volumes of thanks. "When the Executive Council is ready to look at the moral liability as well as the legal obligation of the Government," he said from his seat, "I am sure you will find the Councilors to a man ready to take that bill from the table."

President Dole at this stage of the proceedings interposed in favor of Dr. Wood, who signified his willingness to address the Council on the subject of filtered water and the alarming prevalence of typhoid fever in Honolulu, caused by bad water. His address appears elsewhere.

Loss of Rents.

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Wood's speech, Councilor Jones again took the floor, and stated his disapproval of the clause in the rules, which says no loss of rents will be considered by the Court of Claims. He contended that this would be a hardship on those who yet have to pay rents on their leases in order to retain them, despite the fact that the Board of Health has fenced in all the property. This he felt was unfair and unjust.

Minister Cooper next took up the debate. He said that the remarks of Mr. Jones were rather pointed. There was still a misunderstanding as to the power of the Executive. The Cabinet had no power to change the laws or general principles of law. He thought the criticism of the Executive's rules and appointments came from the idea that the Government had the power to change them at will. He was sure that the Executive was as certain of the position the Executive Council had taken, as the Council of State felt it was entirely wrong. The establishment of the Claims Court was to provide a Court by special act to have jurisdiction over claims of tort. The general principles of law, he asserted, would govern in the adjudication of the claims.

The Court of Claims, in his opinion and that of the Executive Council, was for the purpose of ascertaining the legal liability of the Government. This was his first and last contention. "Don't accuse us of doing anything wrong. We have done what we consider is right. We have as warm hearts in our bodies as you have," he said. "We have gone to the extreme limit of our authority, and we have done all that we thought could be done under the circumstances."

Questions came from various members, but the Attorney General warded them off by saying he was not prepared to pass his opinion off-handed on points of law.

Mott-Smith Takes a Hand.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs desired to state his position clearly with relation to the government's responsibility. Examples had been cited as to what was done in the cholera epidemic but the question under consideration at the present time was an entirely different matter. The local government was now responsible for its acts to President McKinley and consideration should be had for him. McKinley had given the order which called into existence the Council of State. The President had approved of the appointment of five persons for the Court of Claims, and to make rules "in conformity with the Hawaiian law." He placed the same construction on the telegram as the others of the cabinet, and he did not think there was anything in the executive order of President Dole that was intended to deprive claimants of their right to apply to the legislature if they so desired.

Achi tried to pin the Minister down to the statement that the government was certain it was not legally responsible for the losses, but the latter said he would pass no opinion as to the liability of the government. Words were bandied between the two gentlemen in which Mr. Ka-ne joined, and matters began to get tangled when President Dole interposed with the remark that the executive order was his, and he was more familiar with its reading. He said any man could go before the legislature and that body would then be the sole judge of the merits of his claim.

Achi thought the reading of the President's telegram was clear; that the work of the Court of Claims was to make awards and judgments for which the government was morally and legally responsible. Mr. Achi said he believed he was right in asking the Council to pass his resolution. It was fair to the people that the rules be changed and he would not vote for the appropriation bill if they were not changed.

Mr. Bolte proposed an amendment to the resolution, as above. Achi accepted the amendment.

Mr. Damon then stated his opinion as to the reason for the Cabinet's adhesion to its position. "If a man feels he cannot trust this tribunal," said he, "such a claimant has an undoubted right to go before the legislature and present his claim, and that body will have the right to decide what he shall receive."

"The neonals are responsible and to blame for the burning of Chinatown!" continued the Minister raising his voice. "They would not rest until the whole of the district was burned down. You cannot say the Board did

it, but that the Executive Council did it. The people did it. Things were done to the buildings were burning. Money was taken from the public treasury through expense largely incurred. We submitted to it, and it will be a long time before we can get through with this matter. I feel that our only safe course is to try to get back to legal methods."

Councilor Jones, somewhat angrily asked of the Minister of Finance whether the Council of State was responsible for the spending of this "illegal money you speak of?"

The Minister calmly replied that Councilor Jones had used much stronger language in the Council than he thought was necessary. Before the Minister could finish his reply the councilor said, "Because it was recommended by the Executive Council of this country. That is the reason, sir."

Ka-ne moved that the resolution together with Bolte's amendment be deferred until today, when both will be made the special order of the day.

ORIENTALS UNITE

The Chinese and Japanese Merchants' Union Organized.

The Japanese and Chinese merchants of Honolulu are to become united; this is one outcome of the big mass meeting of Orientals last Saturday night.

At a meeting at the rooms of the United Chinese Society the benefits and general results of the organization were the subjects of earnest discussion. It was the sense of the meeting that Japanese and Chinese merchants have many common interests, they handle goods affected by the same conditions and that the organization would further their mutual interests in every way.

It has been decided to organize under the title of the Chinese and Japanese Merchants' Union. The complete formation of the union will not be completed until further meetings have been held.

The Japanese and the Chinese are to be equally represented in the affair and the business of the association will be similar to that of other mercantile organizations, while its office

will be to handle matters peculiar to their own special lines of commerce as well as those things affecting the interests of both nationalities.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs. —The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

Major Geo. C. Kirkman, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Philippines, has been dismissed the service for having insulted Archbishop Chapelle while drunk.

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"Don't accuse us of doing anything wrong. We have done what we consider is right. We have as warm hearts in our bodies as you have," he said. "We have gone to the extreme limit of our authority, and we have done all that we thought could be done under the circumstances."

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"They would not rest until the whole of the district was burned down. You cannot say the Board did

Young Girls

How easy it is for young girls to go into the "decline."

They eat less and less, become paler and paler and can hardly drag through the day.

They are on the steady downward course. Iron does them no good; strychnine and bitters all fail. They need a food

that will nourish them better, and a medicine that will correct their disease.

Scott's Emulsion

is both of these, elegantly and permanently combined. The Cod-Liver Oil makes the blood richer, and this gives better color to the face.

The Hypophosphites of lime and soda act as a strong tonic to the nerves. Soon the weight increases,

the digestion improves and health returns.

At all druggists: 5c. and \$1.00.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER B. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1890.

COUNCIL AND COURT.

The Executive Council and the Council of State are still divided as to the meaning of Secretary Hay's telegram authorizing the Court of Claims to do business. To the average lay mind there is nothing obscure in the message, which reads as follows:

The President approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian law.

There seems to be nothing cryptic about this. It plainly instructs such Court of Claims as may be appointed, to find out what people lost by the burning of Chinatown and to make settlements accordingly. The losses are to be paid in money appropriated by the Council of State. We cannot see a suggestion in the message that the business of the Court is to merely determine Government liability for fire losses. If the plea is good that this is all that can be done in conformity with Hawaiian law, it ought to be easy to cite the statutes and stop the row, leaving Washington to amend its instructions at the request of this Government.

How would it do for the Council of State, after finishing other urgent business, to adjourn until the Executive can get new rulings on the points at issue from Washington?

LIQUOR AND GERMS.

The Star wonders why so much liquor of fancy brands and cost was needed by the plague-fighters. The innocence of the Star surprises us.

Does it not know that it was necessary to locate the foods and drinks most favorable to the nourishing and propagation of bubonic germs and list them as a warning to the public? Having heard that Honeysuckle gin and Green River whisky contained snakes what was more natural and becoming in the detention camp bacteriologists than to expert them for plague microbes? Was it wrong to do the thing thoroughly?

We should say not! With a really noble industry and zeal these al fresco scientists tackled the job and followed it up so long as a suspected drop was left in the barrel or the demijohn. To make assurance doubly sure, the Honeysuckle gin and Green River whisky were tested in abstruse combinations. For example, a culture was made of Green River whisky with just a dash of Angostura, a souceon of Vermouth, a large tablespoonful of pulverized sugar and a few drops of lime juice. This was tested scientifically both with ice and without; and though various vertebral and quadrumanous things were found no plague germs were discovered. Experiments were also made with A. B. C. beer, Palm Tree gin and Zinfandel. Each was administered in alternate doses night and day without the aid of the hypodermic needle, and although a patient's temperature occasionally rose to 100, while his eyes were glassy and cerebral bubes rapidly developed, the ultimate diagnosis—though sometimes confused by persistent signs of headache and nausea—was "no plague." We submit to the Star that the scientific knowledge thus gained was worth the patry thousands that it cost.

Would President Dewey turn the Government over to his Democratic wife as Admiral Dewey did his gift house?

The fact that a good many Boer prisoners are dying does not necessarily reflect upon the humanity of the British. The latter are probably doing their best to make the Boers comfortable, but many of the men are old, all are homesick, while anxiety for families left in the swirl of the war, the lack of customary exercise and maladies brought on by hard service, sufficiently account for growing Boer mortality. As a rule imprisonment of soldiers kills more of them than battles do.

Mr. Williams, in his letter to an Eastern journal, speaks of the habit which some observers fall into here, of classing the Portuguese among the dark races. He suggests, by inference, that the mistake would not be made if writers did not jump at "immediate" conclusions. It is perhaps well to say for the benefit of those who take snapshot racial views that a man to be white does not necessarily have red cheeks and flaxen hair. If he did, some millions of Americans, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Swiss, Italians and Spaniards would have to yield precedence to the Scandinavian races. The Portuguese, though of the decided brunette type of the Italians and Southern French, are none the less white for that, and justly resent the contrary imputation.

ISLAND REPUBLICANISM.

The lately organized Republican club may be packed at its next meeting and the name changed to "the Republican party." A conspiracy of that kind is afoot. Evidently some one is anxious to get the right to use a name that might be made a lever at Washington in the matter of Territorial appointments. We can imagine no other cause for the scheming that would now form a Republican party here with a haste which practically excludes from the work of organization Republicans from the other islands of the group and from beyond the quarantine lines of this Island. Such a "party" would be incomplete, unrepresentative, unauthorized and impudent. As well organize a few village pawnbrokers and call them the National Bankers' Association or an Ancient Order of Hibernians and call it an Irish Republic, as to pack a minor political club in Honolulu with water-front worthies and what a correspondent of the Advertiser calls "job-chasers," and name it "the Republican Party of Hawaii." The whole scheme, as we have pointed out before is preposterous.

There will be a Republican party formed in the regular way soon after Hawaii obtains, through the passage of the Territorial bill, a right to call itself American; a party acting in accord with the organizing methods of the Republican National Committee; formed by men who pledge themselves to Republican doctrines; a result of invitation and opportunity given to the Republicans of each and every Hawaiian Island; a party which, in which the majority will rule. This is the only kind of a Republican party that can live in Hawaii, and it will be one, we are sure, to enlist the zealous aid of the best friends of good government.

In the meantime if the machine tricksters manage to vest a ward club with the dignified appellation of "the Republican party," they will merely succeed in imitating the three tailors of Tooley street who thought they were the people of England. Republicans, when the proper time comes, will act as if they had never heard of them.

The Boston Herald finds another bugbear in the Culom bill. It is that our Chinese and Japanese are to be made citizens of the United States. How that can be when both nationalities are excluded from the Hawaiian polls by the terms of the Culom bill and when neither is doing any voting of hours afterwards Vincent Heaton succumbed.

William Flemming was removed from Jane street, Balmain, this afternoon, together with eight other persons who lived in the same house. Flemming was employed at a store in York street, near the infected area.

About 1,000 persons were inoculated with prophylactic today. An additional supply of preventive serum, sufficient for 6,000 or 7,000 persons, has come to hand.

SYDNEY, March 22.—Owing to the great mortality amongst fish, the Fisheries Commissioners, at a meeting today decided to close the whole of the waters of Port Jackson against fishing.

With regard to Bateson lane, off Sussex street, Dr. Thompson had some very strong observations to make. "I say deliberately that I know of no place worse than this," said the doctor; "no—not even in the London slums, of which I have had large experience. It may not look as bad as a London slum, perhaps; but this is merely because of our more liberal sunlight and clearer atmosphere. This collection of filthy brick huts—I cannot call them houses—and all other such places as are discovered, will be presented by the medical officer of health for the metropolitan district to the local authority as places fit for human habitation. They are simply ghastly."

SYDNEY, March 22.—William Grimson, aged 22, residing at a boarding-house in Sussex street, was declared tonight to be suffering from plague. A number of persons in the house were removed to the quarantined station with the patient, but several left hurriedly on the nature of the disease being made known. Efforts are to be made to discover their whereabouts without delay.

Speaking generally, the condition of the patients at the quarantined station today is slightly better than yesterday, except Mr. Dovey, who is in a lower condition than yesterday.

Two hundred persons were inoculated with preventive serum today.

The Board of Health have decided to carry out a systematic house-to-house inspection of all the premises in the infected area. If any case of bad sanitation is noticed the owner or occupier will be called upon to at once do what is necessary. Then, if the work is still further neglected, the dirty premises will be declared in quarantine, and this will effectually prevent them being used.

DECLARED INFECTED PORTS.

MELBOURNE, March 22.—Although the Board of Health have declared Sydney and Adelaide infected ports, the quarantine regulations will not be enforced in their entirety. Boats will not be detained for the usual incubation period of twelve days, and there is no intention of unduly interfering with inter-colonial shipping.

ADELAIDE HAS A CASE.

Representative of San Francisco Health Board Talks

Dr. Katsuki, when questioned yesterday by an Advertiser representative concerning the report that he was of the opinion that there was no bubonic plague in Honolulu, said:

"I have never expressed any such idea as that with which I seem to be credited in regard to the plague. I hold an honorary relationship with the Board of Health of San Francisco and keep that body posted all the time concerning the sanitary conditions as well as the plague conditions of these islands. Those cases of plague which have occurred since my arrival here, I have reported to the San Francisco Board, having satisfied myself that in each case plague existed. I have never denied the existence of plague in this city; I know that the plague is here, I cannot imagine how it was said that I had expressed any such absurd idea."

Admiral Dewey's idea that the Presidency is an easy task shows how unfit he is to aspire to it. "Executing the laws of Congress" may seem to be no more difficult than "obeying the orders of a superior officer," but no man ever found it so. The President of the United States should be a public administrator, a diplomat, an organizer of business, a thinker fit to advise Congress as to its policies and to decide upon the merits of legislation that comes from or before the law-making body, and, withal, a keen judge of human nature. In brief, the President should be a trained statesman of the highest type. The most successful ones were of that character, while the least successful were the martial heroes who thought that all they had to do was to "execute the laws of Congress." As for Dewey, a sailor and a fighter—nothing else—his presence in the White House at a time when great civil policies are the order of the day would be a painful anachronism.

SYDNEY'S SCOURGE

(Continued from page 1.)

Thus Unmask at the meeting of the Central Board of Health on Wednesday, whether under No. 3 of the plague Regulations, medical men coming in contact with sufferers from bubonic plague would be liable to be quarantined.

Dr. Hardie said it was a well-known fact that medical men did not carry infectious diseases from family to family; and a proof of that was furnished by the epidemic of scarlet fever, in which, so far as he was aware, there was only one medical man's family that contracted the disease, and there was no reason to suppose in that case that it was not caught in the ordinary way. Of course, if the regulations meant necessarily that a medical man would have to go into quarantine, something ought to be done to get over the difficulty.

Dr. Connolly pointed out that, in London medical men who attended smallpox cases—which were more infectious than plague—were not quarantined, but were allowed to go abroad whenever they liked. Of course, very stringent precautions were taken not to convey the disease to the public.

He thought the public might feel quite easy with regard to the doctors not conveying the plague from place to place. In Sydney the health authorities had not decided to quarantine medical men.

Dr. Thompson was afraid that the regulations, as they stood, applied as much to medical men as they did to other people.

It was decided to refer the matter to the Crown Law Office for opinion as to whether any alteration of the regulations was necessary to exempt medical men.

THE PLAGUE IN SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, March 21.—Sydney C. Pepper, who was taken from Paddington last night, died at the station this morning at 11 o'clock. A couple of hours afterwards Vincent Heaton succumbed.

William Flemming was removed from Jane street, Balmain, this afternoon, together with eight other persons who lived in the same house. Flemming was employed at a store in York street, near the infected area.

About 1,000 persons were inoculated with prophylactic today. An additional supply of preventive serum, sufficient for 6,000 or 7,000 persons, has come to hand.

SYDNEY, March 22.—Owing to the great mortality amongst fish, the Fisheries Commissioners, at a meeting today decided to close the whole of the waters of Port Jackson against fishing.

With regard to Bateson lane, off Sussex street, Dr. Thompson had some very strong observations to make. "I say deliberately that I know of no place worse than this," said the doctor; "no—not even in the London slums, of which I have had large experience. It may not look as bad as a London slum, perhaps; but this is merely because of our more liberal sunlight and clearer atmosphere. This collection of filthy brick huts—I cannot call them houses—and all other such places as are discovered, will be presented by the medical officer of health for the metropolitan district to the local authority as places fit for human habitation. They are simply ghastly."

SYDNEY, March 22.—William Grimson, aged 22, residing at a boarding-house in Sussex street, was declared tonight to be suffering from plague. A number of persons in the house were removed to the quarantined station with the patient, but several left hurriedly on the nature of the disease being made known. Efforts are to be made to discover their whereabouts without delay.

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Mr. Williams, in his letter to an Eastern journal, speaks of the habit which some observers fall into here, of classing the Portuguese among the dark races. He suggests, by inference, that the mistake would not be made if writers did not jump at "immediate" conclusions. It is perhaps well to say for the benefit of those who take snapshot racial views that a man to be white does not necessarily have red cheeks and flaxen hair. If he did, some millions of Americans, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Swiss, Italians and Spaniards would have to yield precedence to the Scandinavian races. The Portuguese, though of the decided brunette type of the Italians and Southern French, are none the less white for that, and justly resent the contrary imputation.

"DO NOT GRASP THE SHADOW AND LOSE THE SUBSTANCE."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves; due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Dyspepsia, weakness, and other woes will be things of the past and life will be worth living.

Hacking Cough—"I was troubled with dry, hacking cough. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and three bottles cured me and made me strong." George W. Benham, Coolspring, Del.

HOOD'S SARASPARILLA
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure those who are constitutionally and only cathartics to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

heaps of refuse by sprinkling or pouring disinfectants over the surface is almost useless; the mass must be removed and preferably destroyed by fire and the place where it has been disinfected by some chemical disinfectant.

Drains.—See that the drain is not blocked and flush freely with water-hot soap-suds and soda from the wash-tub or boiler act well. If the drain still remains foul, pour down it a solution of bleaching powder (chloride of lime) —lb. to the bucketful of boiling water—or strong carbolic acid—half-pint to the bucketful of hot water.

Rooms may be disinfected by scrubbing with hot water and carbolic soap; this may be applied with a broom or mop to floor and walls alike, paying particular attention to crevices, corners, and wainscots. Before the room is dry stop up all the orifices (keyholes, window-sashes, cracks of doors, etc.) and burn sulphur in the closed room for twelve hours. 1 lb. of sulphur for every 1000 cubic feet of space). The sulphur may be bought in the form of sulphur candles, or may be roll sulphur moistened with methylated spirits (not kerosene). Formalin is even more efficient than sulphur, and may be vaporized in special lamps (aliform lamps). Of course these processes can only be adopted in rooms which are uninhabited. After the room has been thus fumigated the doors and windows should be left open for another twelve hours before it is again tenanted. The common practice of leaving saucers of Condy's fluid about in the room, or merely sprinkling carbolic powder about, is absolutely useless.

Linen and cotton articles may be boiled Tweeds, blankets, and woolen articles are best moistened and hung up in the room during fumigation. Sulphur is apt to spoil colored fabrics, and for these formalin may be used. A most reliable disinfectant for discharges from the sick or for swabbing furniture and floors is the solution of corrosive sublimate recommended by the local government board, London: Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of corrosive sublimate, 1 oz. of hydrochloric acid (spirits of salts) in a bucketful (three gallons) of hot water. An old kerosene tin, or preferably, wooden buckets or earthenware pans, should be used for the solution, and articles which have been soaked in it should be steeped in water for some hours before they go to the wash. Care must be taken, as this is very poisonous; some coloring matter, such as aniline blue, is usually added to prevent mistakes. A less reliable though convenient disinfection solution for the same purpose is prepared by mixing half pint of carbolic acid in three gallons of water. For the disinfection of privies, ashpits, manure heaps, or cesspools, chloride of lime should be used in sufficient quantities to destroy all offensive odors.

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CLOTHES DYEING.—The total imports for February, 1890, \$70,661.79; dutiable from all other countries, 1890, \$295,219.14; dutiable from the United States, 1890, \$90,031.24; dutiable, 1890, all others, \$171,356.88. Bonded from United States, 1890, \$4,177.98; bonded from all other countries, 1890, \$5,931.14; bonded from United States, 1890, \$9,648; bonded from all other countries, \$11,237.61. Free by treaty United States, 1890, \$561,276.95; free by treaty United States, 1890, \$28,964.68. Free by Civil Code, 1890, U. S., \$196,667.46; by Civil Code from all other countries 1890, \$35,296.58; free by Civil Code from all other countries 1890, \$253,976.91; free by Civil Code from all other countries 1890, \$100,680.71. Port of Hilo, 1890, U. S., \$74,629.42; 1890, \$146,910.55. Port of Kahului, 1890, U. S., \$17,863.97; 1890, \$18,553.83. Port of

SMITH SOUTH

Georgia and Florida
Greet Him.

Hawaii's Special Agent Made Much
Of in Dixie Land--Interview
And Speech.

Newspapers of Georgia and Florida, received by yesterday's mail, tell of W. O. Smith's campaign for Hawaii in the United States. At the great Dewey banquet in Savannah Mr. Smith made a speech on Hawaii which was warmly received. At Tampa he was interviewed at length, and his mission commented on. The Tampa Tribune says:

William Owen Smith, late Attorney General of the Hawaiian Islands for six years, and a prominent figure in the present political cosmos of that portion of the globe, is a guest at the Tampa Bay.

In his consideration of the affairs of that insular group, he betrayed a breadth of view and expansive knowledge that could only be the result of practical observation and careful, comprehensive study.

Under his short, pithy sentences, the history of the islands for the past fifty years was succinctly outlined—a history of immense natural resources and surprising advances in the status of civilization.

"For more than fifty years," declared Mr. Smith, "the islands have had a regular government, largely under the influence of the American commonwealth."

He extensively dilated upon the commission consisting of Senator Culom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, and Representative Hitt from the House, who, in company with President Dole of the late Hawaiian Republic and Judge Frear of the Supreme Court of the Islands, were appointed by President McKinley for the organization of the new government. As the result of their labors, they prepared a bill for the territory, which bill was pending at the last session of Congress, and is now awaiting action from that body.

Judge Hartwell, on behalf of the Hawaiian government, is in Washington now, as representative of the islands, to aid and advise on various regulations concerning the future government.

Mr. Smith is in the national capital as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce of the Islands. In his own words:

"I represent that body on account of the pending legislation recognizing the Territory of Hawaii and creating and organizing an act for its government."

In person, Mr. Smith is tall and finely formed. He dresses very quietly and unostentatiously, but would be a marked individual in any crowd by reason of his fine bearing and military carriage. His hair, of raven-black touched with gray, is combed back from a broad, high forehead. His chin, though small, is broad and massive.

He is a pleasant gentleman, refined, courteous and invariably pleasant to all who address him.

Speech in Savannah.

The Savannah News says: "Ex-Attorney General W. O. Smith of Hawaii, in responding to the toast, 'Our New Possessions,' confined himself wholly to the Hawaiian Islands.

"It affords me great pleasure, and I appreciate the honor," he said, "of responding to the toast of 'Our New Possessions.' The hour is late, and I am reminded of the story of the small boy who, when asked what elocution meant, replied that it was the method they had in some States of executing their criminals.

"The new possessions," said Mr. Smith, "consist of the Philippines, Hawaii, Samoa and Porto Rico. From personal knowledge I can speak more fully in regard to Hawaii than of the others, having been born and spent my life there. Twice have I been in Samoa, but never in the Philippines or Porto Rico. You may be interested in seeing the national flags of these several countries. National life is in many respects like individual life, and in the matter of acquisitions or new possessions their value depends largely on the use which is made of them; the manner of their acquisition is also of importance. Uncle Sam wedded Hawaii after many years of courtship, and promised to love, honor and cherish her till death should them part. As to his exact relations to the others, Congress appears to be somewhat in doubt. The issues involved affect the possessors and the possessed. In the case of the Philippines they seem to be acting like all possessed."

"Hawaii has become a part of the United States by mutual agreement and treaty. It was not the acquisition of foreign territory, for it was already American in its institutions and system of government. And the future will show that no community in this great Republic is more loyal and truly American than that sturdy, intelligent and faithful little Anglo-Saxon community at the cross-roads of the Pacific. With each of these new acquisitions come new and great responsibilities—but so far as Hawaii is concerned, she will not be a burden or source of weakness, but will give support and strength in the working out of the grave problems with which this country will be confronted in the near future."

"So far as its local affairs are concerned, it will be self-supporting and self-governing. The standard of public spirit in that little community is of high order. With the trials and perils which have beset them, that comparatively small body of Anglo-Saxons we worked out results of which the other country may be well proud, and nowhere do the fires of patriotism burn more brightly, than in that little paradise of the Pacific. With the trials and perils suffered which have been met in Hawaii, there has been much to make a happy and beautiful. The sunshine, waters and music which we have en-

joyed here today remind me of those lovely scenes around."

Mr. Mayne, I wish to refer to a difficulty which I encountered in deciding upon the proper manner to address you, when in Washington, New Zealand, a few years ago. I received a letter of introduction to the Mayor of the city of Christchurch. It was addressed to His Worship, the Mayor of Christchurch, but I had heard no one addressed in that manner. If I have been remiss, I offer the most humble apologies.

"Your Worship?" I have been reminded of a story told of the city of St. Paul, Minn. The hospitalities of the city had been tendered to a number of distinguished visitors; each member of the Reception Committee and each of the visitors wore an appropriate badge. Late in the evening of the second day one of the Reception Committee found one of the visitors leaning against a lamp-post and unable to proceed further. Recognizing the badge, the committeeman helped the visitor to his room and removed his coat and boots, placed him upon the bed, bade him good-night and began to take his departure. As he reached the door, the man upon the bed called out and said in muffled tones, "I say, old man, to whom am I indebted for all this kindness?" He replied, "Oh, that is all right; never mind." "No, but that won't do," said the visitor. "I want to know who it is." The committeeman replied, "Well, if you must know, it is Saint Paul," and again bidding him good-night, was about passing out of the door, when the visitor spoke again, and said: "I say, Saint Paul, hold on a minute. I want to ask you a question. Well, what is it?" "Did you ever get an answer to that last letter to the Ephesians that you wrote?"

HARBOR NEEDS
Work of United States
Commission.Report on Honolulu's Necessities for
Additional Wharfage is Now
In Washington.

For a month past a United States harbor commission has been sitting here. It was instituted to furnish the government in Washington certain information about the harbor, to make a report and recommendations. So quietly has it worked that little of its doings has transpired. The report is now in Washington and soon Honolulu should hear welcome news.

The officials composing the board are Major William Ennis, Captain A. Sisker and Second Lieutenant G. R. Hancock, all of the Sixth Artillery. Two main propositions have engaged the board. One contemplated an exchange of land between the Hawaiian Government and the railroad company.

The local government some time ago sent to Washington a suggestion to the effect that an exchange could be made of two small pieces of land owned by the government here, together with another piece in dispute between the government and the railway company, for a strip owned by the latter along the waterfront, which would admit of largely increasing the wharfage facilities; the two governments to develop the waterfront together. The authorities at Washington did not take action on the matter immediately, possibly because they felt that the information at their disposal was not sufficient to warrant them in doing so. They forwarded to the officials above mentioned, who considered the matter in all its bearings and investigated it from all points of view.

What the government at Washington sought in this matter was information; and the board sent thither all that could be obtained. They secured the opinions of all the business people of prominence in Honolulu, including the chief merchants, the heads of the banking houses and all persons interested in shipping and in the extension of the waterfront. All approved of the proposed barter, as well as most of the members of the government; and the Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions favoring the proposed method of extending the harbor lines. The results of this investigation were forwarded to Washington, together with the commission's report, on March 31, and the documents should arrive today. The matter may be heard from in two weeks' time if the authorities there act promptly, which they probably won't.

There were no engineering problems connected with this affair, nor was it in any respect a military proposition looking to the defense of the harbor in time of war. It was purely a commercial matter, intended to determine whether or no the plan involved a fair business exchange and promised to result in a substantial increase in the dock room. The exact recommendations made by the board could not of course be learned, but it found that the plan offered the quickest and most feasible way of enlarging the harbor facilities. If carried out, it will nearly double the dock space without encroaching upon the harbor proper.

This transfer will enable a number of docks near the outflow of Nuuanu stream to be extended out a hundred or a hundred and twenty feet into the harbor, so that large vessels can discharge on them from both hatches at once, or two small vessels can unload at the same time. Besides this the transfer makes available for new docks a strip of land not at present equipped with wharf facilities. The commission, it may be mentioned, called the attention of the Washington authorities to the large number of vessels which are compelled to be out in the harbor for ten days or more while awaiting a chance to unload, and showed the urgent need of an increase in the dock room.

The British garrison at Springfield was roused at midnight April 3 by the intimation that the Boers in force were about to make an attack, but not a burgher appeared.

Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has resigned owing to strained relations with Secretary Hitchcock and Pension Commissioner Evans. He will begin a pro-Boer propaganda.

Young Horner is a graduate of Oahu College and has a wide circle of acquaintances here. He was a brilliant student and his teachers predicted for him a bright future.

A new \$20,000,000 trunk line between Chicago, New York and Boston, with an annual earning capacity of nearly \$1,000,000 has been completed by the transfer of stock of the Bennington and Rutland Railway to P. W. Clement, president of the Rutland railroad. It is a harmonious arrangement with the Vanderbilts.

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HE WAS ASLEEP
All Tired OutJ. L. Horner Mistaken
For Burglar.

Young Hawaiian Somnambulist Enters Another's Room and is Cut by the Occupant.

J. Louis Horner, grandson of John M. Horner, the manager of Kukau plantation on Hawaii, is lying at the home of his cousin, M. S. Hamilton, in Oakland, California, painfully wounded. While in a somnambulistic trance in a San Francisco boarding house on the night of April 1, he crawled through another lodger's window and was stabbed several times before he awoke and disclosed his identity. The call of April 2 gives the details of the unfortunate affair as follows:

J. Louis Horner, clerk in the office of Attorneys Foote & Lerman, is a somnambulist on a small scale, and it led him into a serious scrape early yesterday morning. Horner resides at 810 Bush street, and William E. Toliver, a clerk in the Coast and Geodetic Survey office, occupies the adjoining room. The two men were strangers to each other.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Toliver was awakened from a sound sleep by the efforts of some one trying to force open the window of his room. He was considerably startled, as his room is on the second story, and immediately jumped to the conclusion that a burglar was at work. He groped for something with which to defend himself and picked up his pocketknife, which was on a table near the bed. He opened the large blade and jumped out of bed. The intruder had by this time forced the window open and was crawling through. Toliver rushed upon him and made a slash at him with the knife, cutting him on the left temple. The man threw his left arm up to protect his face and Toliver slashed the arm and the blade swept down and cut the man's lip. The man then yelled out: "For God's sake, don't cut me again; I'm the fellow that lives in the next room."

The intruder was Horner attired in his underclothes, and Toliver dragged him inside. Not a word was said. Toliver supported Horner to his room, but found the door locked, the key being on the inside. Just then Horner fainted and Toliver dressed himself hurriedly and ran out of the house in search of a physician. As he was dashing down to Sutter street he was accosted by Policeman Mulcahey, who asked him where he was going.

"I am running for a doctor, as I have cut a man in my room," replied Toliver.

Mulcahey returned with him to the house, and after seeing Horner rang in for the ambulance. Horner was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Cherry stitched and dressed his wounds. None is dangerous, but the one on the left arm is about six inches long.

Mulcahey took Toliver to the City Prison, but no charge was booked against him, and he was allowed to sit on the bench in front of the desk sergeant. Captain Seymour detailed Detective Cody on the case and he reported the facts as related. The extraordinary feature of the affair was how Horner managed to crawl from his window to Toliver's without falling to the street. In front of both windows is a ledge about two feet broad and between the two windows, a distance of four or five feet, is a small ledge about six inches broad, which Horner had to pass over before reaching Toliver's window. Horner in speaking of the affair said:

"I went home between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning and went immediately to bed. I always sleep in my underclothes. I remembered nothing until I got up on my left arm and yelled out that I lived in the next room. I suppose I must have got up in my sleep. I have done it previously, but never got outside my room. I don't blame the man who cut me, as I would have done the same thing under the same circumstances."

Toliver said he could think of nothing else except that the man was a burglar and he had to defend himself. "I was so excited," he said, "that it was lucky for Horner he cried out when I cut him the second time, as I would have continued to cut him and might have murdered him. I am sorry for it, but I am not to blame."

Captain Seymour reported the facts to Chief Sullivan and the Chief instructed him to take Toliver before Judge Conlan, who was holding court for the disposal of the "drunks." Toliver related his story to the Judge, who decided that no charge could be placed against him under the circumstances, and allowed him to go after exacting a promise that he would be in court at noon today, for fear Horner's wounds might take a serious turn.

In the afternoon Toliver called at the Receiving Hospital to see Horner. It was the first time they had met, and they looked at each other curiously for a moment, then Horner held out his hand, which was instantly grasped by Toliver. Horner relieved Toliver's mind by saying he did not blame him, and they chatted together for some time. In the afternoon Horner was taken from the hospital by M. S. Hamilton, his cousin, to his home in Oakland. Horner was to have appeared before the Civil Service Commission today for examination.

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Pale, This, Poor Blood, No Energy.

These are the symptoms of lung disease, shabby blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.

Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yerle St., Ballarat, Victoria, send us her photograph with the following story:

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Captain Seymour reported the facts to Chief Sullivan and the Chief instructed him to take Toliver before Judge Conlan, who was holding court for the disposal of the "drunks."

Toliver related his story to the Judge, who decided that no charge could be placed against him under the circumstances, and allowed him to go after exacting a promise that he would be in court at noon today, for fear Horner's wounds might take a serious turn.

In the afternoon Toliver called at the Receiving Hospital to see Horner. It was the first time they had met, and they looked at each other curiously for a moment, then Horner held out his hand, which was instantly grasped by Toliver. Horner relieved Toliver's mind by saying he did not blame him, and they chatted together for some time. In the afternoon Horner was taken from the hospital by M. S. Hamilton, his cousin, to his home in Oakland. Horner was to have appeared before the Civil Service Commission today for examination.

Young Horner is a graduate of Oahu College and has a wide circle of acquaintances here. He was a brilliant student and his teachers predicted for him a bright future.

A new \$20,000,000 trunk line between Chicago, New York and Boston, with an annual earning capacity of nearly \$1,000,000 has been completed by the transfer of stock of the Bennington and Rutland Railway to P. W. Clement, president of the Rutland railroad. It is a harmonious arrangement with the Vanderbilts.

J. Louis Horner, grandson of John M. Horner, the manager of Kukau plantation on Hawaii, is lying at the home of his cousin, M. S. Hamilton, in Oakland, California, painfully wounded. While in a somnambulistic trance in a San Francisco boarding house on the night of April 1, he crawled through another lodger's window and was stabbed several times before he awoke and disclosed his identity. The call of April 2 gives the details of the unfortunate affair as follows:

J. Louis Horner, clerk in the office of Attorneys Foote & Lerman, is a somnambulist on a small scale, and it led him into a serious scrape early yesterday morning. Horner resides at 810 Bush street, and William E. Toliver, a clerk in the Coast and Geodetic Survey office, occupies the adjoining room. The two men were strangers to each other.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Toliver was awakened from a sound sleep by the efforts of some one trying to force open the window of his room. He was considerably startled, as his room is on the second story, and immediately jumped to the conclusion that a burglar was at work. He groped for something with which to defend himself and picked up his pocketknife, which was on a table near the bed. He opened the large blade and jumped out of bed. The intruder had by this time forced the window open and was crawling through. Toliver rushed upon him and made a slash at him with the knife, cutting him on the left temple. The man then yelled out: "For God's sake, don't cut me again; I'm the fellow that lives in the next room."

The intruder was Horner attired in his underclothes, and Toliver dragged him inside. Not a word was said. Toliver supported Horner to his room, but found the door locked, the key being on the inside. Just then Horner fainted and Toliver dressed himself hurriedly and ran out of the house in search of a physician. As he was dashing down to Sutter street he was accosted by Policeman Mulcahey, who asked him where he was going.

"I am running for a doctor, as I have cut a man in my room," replied Toliver.

Mulcahey returned with him to the house, and after seeing Horner rang in for the ambulance. Horner was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Dr. Cherry stitched and dressed his wounds.

None is dangerous, but the one on the left arm is about six inches long.

Mulcahey took Toliver to the City Prison, but no charge was booked against him, and he was allowed to sit on the bench in front of the desk sergeant.

Captain Seymour reported the facts to Chief Sullivan and the Chief instructed him to take Toliver before Judge Conlan, who was holding court

COUNCIL WINS OUT

Bolte's Resolution is Adopted.

SEVERAL BREEZY DEBATES

Jones Wants "Hic Jacet Revolutionist"

On His Tombstone for Aid-ing Fire Sufferers.

(From Thursday's Daily).

Honolulu, April 11th, 1896.
Whereas, the message of Secretary May to President Dole reads as follows:

"The president approves the appointment of the Court of Claims to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown and to make awards and judgments on such losses to be paid out of appropriations made by the Council of State in conformity with Hawaiian law;" and,

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Council of State that above words mean that President McKinley approved of the appointment of a Court of Claims; that the Court of Claims is to consider losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, and to make awards and judgments on such losses; that the Council of State is to appropriate money, in conformity with Hawaiian laws, for the purpose of paying awards and judgments made by the Court of Claims; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council of State that the Hawaiian Government should pay just claims for losses caused by the action taken by the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague;

Further, That the Council of State most earnestly advise the Executive Council to appoint a new Court of Claims of five members, a majority of whom shall consist of impartial men acquainted with the values of property and merchandise.

Bolte's substitute resolution adopted by the Council of State yesterday.

The Council of State gained its point against the Executive Council yesterday when it adopted the resolution of Councilor Bolte. His resolution calls for a complete revision of the rules of the Court of Claims and the appointment of "impartial men" to serve thereon. The Council waded through a two hours debate upon Councilor Achil's resolution and several amendments, and finally concluded that Bolte's substitute met his requirements. The only defense made of the position taken by the Executive Council was by Councilor Robertson, who used almost the same arguments as Attorney General Cooper. The former arraigned those of his brother councilors who asserted the moral responsibility of the Government for the losses occurring during the plague, and said he did not believe that the public in general had any desire to pay the claimants for losses incurred by the accidental fire of January 20.

Councilor Jones was aggressive in his defense of the stand of a majority of the Councilors, and proposed to remain by his guns until the matter was settled. The Councilor looked passed through the lengthy speech of Robertson, but when the latter stated he had heard Mr. Jones say in private or on the floor of the Council some time ago that he (Mr. Jones) did not think the Government was justified in paying for any loss occasioned by the accidental conflagration of the 20th of January, Councilor Jones arose to his feet and said it was untrue. Robertson retorted that he had certainly heard or understood Jones to make such a remark, when the Councilor repudiated with an indignation that caused him to take a hand in the debate. This in a large measure had the effect of bringing about a vote on the Bolte substitute resolution in short order.

Robertson Takes Issue.

Robertson's argument conveyed the impression that he was neutral in his opinion of the ideas expressed by the Executive Council on the one side and the Council of State on the other. He said there were two ways in which the claims could be handled; either to pay only such claims as the Government was legally liable for, or to pay all the claims irrespective of any legal liability. The Government had taken the former view and advocated the policy. The Chamber of Commerce had urged that all claims should be paid whether the Government was liable for them or not. When he first heard the Executive was considering the question of appointing a Court of Claims upon the lines originally planned, he had taken the liberty to give his views to the Executive, and opposing the appointment of a Court. He based his opinion as to legal liability upon the common law of England and of the United States.

The Board of Health, as the guardian of the public health, undoubtedly had the right, under the Hawaiian statutes, "said he, "to summarily abate a nuisance. That power gave the Board the right to destroy and remove any ditch or cause of sickness. That included the right to destroy any source of infection in a time of epidemic, knowing that a large part of Honolulu was infected with bubonic plague. The Board had the right to stamp it out, using the most radical measures to remove the source. The Board having

easily the right to take the extreme measures, then, there could be no legal responsibility on the part of the Executive, the usual conditions provided when ordinary measures were attempted by the order of the government. The measure received no endorsement from our government."

The second class of claims are to come from the accidentals—such as accidents, continued Mr. Robertson, as did his think over a number of cases which he had seen in the legal phase of that part of the situation. As persons have a right to make a fire for any lawful purpose, such as to thermometers, the fire spreads there is liability on the part of the person who starts the fire for the burning of surrounding property. The buildings originally set on fire on January 20 by order of the Board of Health, were lawfully burned. They took precautions to prevent the fire from spreading. Unfortunately the fire ignited the steeple of Kaumakapill and sparks were carried below and beyond. There is no legal liability on the part of the government for that damage, was one reason why he could not see any use of a Court of Claims to adjudicate the legal liability of the government."

Must Go Carefully.

Fumigated goods that were destroyed or made useless by the fault of the fumigators, he thought was cause for a good claim. He thought the government should pay in such cases. A. J. claims he thought could be more economically settled by the Legislature than by going through the form of admitting them to a court to adjudicate upon legal principles. The government could not afford to indulge in indiscriminate payment of all claims. He did not want to establish a precedent for consequential damages. Leinenberg asked why the government paid for damages during the cholera epidemic—for buildings destroyed. Robertson replied that he knew payment had been made only for taro patches which were destroyed on account of bad water. He spoke in ardent words of the birth of the new territory, and how it should come into one union, not with a stone around its neck such as the payment of the claims would create, but with a word stored treasure surplus to show the United States what a promising Territory Hawaii was.

No substitute for the rules had been presented. In that he considered the opposition to the Executive weak, rules were absolutely necessary. If the opposition to the Executive wished to put their objections in a tangible form, they should prepare and lay down the principles of law and rules that would be necessary to govern the investigation of the claims, even if the matter of legal liability should be discarded.

Interested Persons Active.

"P. C. Jones has demanded that early payment of these claims should be made," said the young attorney. "He says the public demands it. I am not quite sure about that. There has been no general expression as far as I have heard or ascertained. The request has come from interested parties. It is those who can afford to stand the loss, who are making the greatest fuss. The way to get an expression of public opinion, is to wait until the legislature convenes. It will certainly reflect the opinion of the country.

"I have no personal objection to all these claims being paid if the Legislature feels that the country is able to afford it. The money is not in the treasury at the present time. It will be for the treasury to say how the money shall be raised.

"It seems to me the proper course now to pursue is to relegate the whole question to the next Legislature, and if it wants to pay the claims it can do so by ways and means to do it. Councilor Achil has changed his opinion; he said at first that to pay all the claims would put the country into bankruptcy, but now he is perfectly willing to pay all—he is out for the whole goose. And now, P. C. Jones wants to modify his views. I have heard him state privately or publicly some time ago that he did not see why the government should pay for losses incurred by the accidental fire on January 20, when ——"

Jones Fires Up.

The flow of oratory from Robertson's lips was suddenly interrupted by a gesture by Mr. Jones who strongly objected to such a statement. He remained standing, and Robertson took the cue and sat down to give the surprised councilor a chance to talk.

Jones agreed with Robertson in some things, but a great many of his ideas were at variance with his views. He thought also it would be a good plan to leave the entire matter to the Legislature to fight out. He felt that when Hawaii was a territory the Governor should call the Legislature together at once, and the matter of whether or not the claims are to be paid, be gone over carefully. He had not found a citizen who believed that payment should not be made for losses. How much was to be paid was another question entirely.

Defines His Position.

"I wish to place myself squarely on this statement," said he, "that I don't believe, nor have I ever advocated any consequential damages. I believe there is a certain class of damages which should be considered." I don't claim they should be paid, but they should be considered. I think so now. I think the matter should be gone into by the court if appointed.

"The people say we refused to appropriate funds for the expenses of the Claims' Court, or endorse the Executive's action. The Minister of Finance yesterday said that we had been going along on revolutionary lines long enough, and that we ought now to get down to legal bases.

"If calling for justice for our fellowman is revolutionary, then I want to be written down on the pages of history as a revolutionist. It is not because we cannot afford it, but I believe it is a duty resting on us to pay these claims if they be honest.

"If that is revolutionary, I want it to be written on my tombstone, 'Hic Jacet Revolutionist!'" A roar of laughter followed this sally, and the speaker seemed relieved. He did not believe any man in the community believed it good logic to say that the claims should not be paid because there was no money available. It was absurd.

He then read the article of W. R. Castle, which appeared in the Advertiser lately in regard to the payment of claims. He had been accused of using harsh language. If he did he was willing to make a public apology.

He had used earnest speech, and if he is not here with the newspaper, he strongly believes he had a right to speak earnestly.

I would like to draw a curtain to Mr. Robertson's conclusions, or perhaps, "Take Kaumakapill away, or incinerate, I don't care what you do with it, but it is the legal phase of that part of the situation, and persons have a right to make a fire for any lawful purpose, such as to thermometers, the fire spreads there is liability on the part of the person who starts the fire for the burning of surrounding property. The buildings originally set on fire on January 20 by order of the Board of Health, were lawfully burned. They took precautions to prevent the fire from spreading. Unfortunately the fire ignited the steeple of Kaumakapill and sparks were carried below and beyond. There is no legal liability on the part of the government for that damage, was one reason why he could not see any use of a Court of Claims to adjudicate the legal liability of the government."

Bolte's Resolution Passed.

President Dole said there were two executions and several amendments to be put before the House. Kaumakapill was seated he was standing on parliamentary ground. He said that in order to second Bolte's resolution the President ruled him out of order. The original resolution of Councilor Achil was read, together with the amendments, and Mr. Bolte's last.

Mr. Kennedy presented a substitute resolution as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Council of State that the Executive Council reconsider the appointment of the Court of Claims, and the rules regulating the same."

The resolution was put to a vote and was lost.

Bolte's resolution was then voted upon and passed almost unanimously.

EXPLAINED IN FIVE MINUTES.

You have heard it said that the boy is father to the man. Yes. Very good now see what a prodigious deal may be up in that idea.

Youth in the sowing time of life and maturity the reaping time. You agree to that. Very good again. In youth nature puts forth every effort to build up your body. She absorbs everything she can lay hands on for that purpose the whole body thrives with life as a no other time. Nature scrapes together building material (I mean food) from every direction. You know what others healthy children are. Nature is not thinking of the future. She is thinking only of now—NOW. She is ready to make you a man, and perfectly careless of what becomes of you after that.

Your appetite is gauged by the needs of growth—not by your ability to digest. So it comes to pass that in no end of cases, young people eat too much. They eat wrong things, they eat without any thought of regularity, hence insufficient gastric juice (digestive juice), stomach distension, and fermentation. Bits (small bits, of course) of undigested food get into the circulation, and through the right side of the heart into the lungs, where they obstruct the minute blood vessels at the top of the lungs.

What then? Why, they finally become organized into tubercle or changed into the chalky or cheesy deposits so often found there. The end, sooner or later, is consumption. Over feeding, irregular feeding, or under feeding, all give rise to indigestion; and indigestion is, more than anything else, the cause of consumption, and of a lot of ailments which we suffer from besides.

For example, a woman says: "In the spring of 1891 I began to suffer from weakness. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and no desire for food. After eating I had a pain in the chest and sides. Nothing would stay on my stomach, and for many weeks I never tasted solid food. I had a bad pain at the back of my head; my sight was dim, and specks floated before my eyes. I got very nervous and lost a deal of sleep, feeling no better for going to bed. Gradually I got weaker and weaker, and so thin I was nothing but skin and bone. I got so weak I had to be lifted from the bed to a chair by the fire; and when I felt stronger I went about by the aid of a stick."

"I saw doctor after doctor and got medicine from the dispensary, but nothing helped me. After two years' suffering a lady who came to see me said she had been benefited by Mother Seigel's Syrup, and gave me a bottle. After taking it a week I found myself improving; my appetite being better, and food agreeing with me. I had less illness, and felt better altogether.

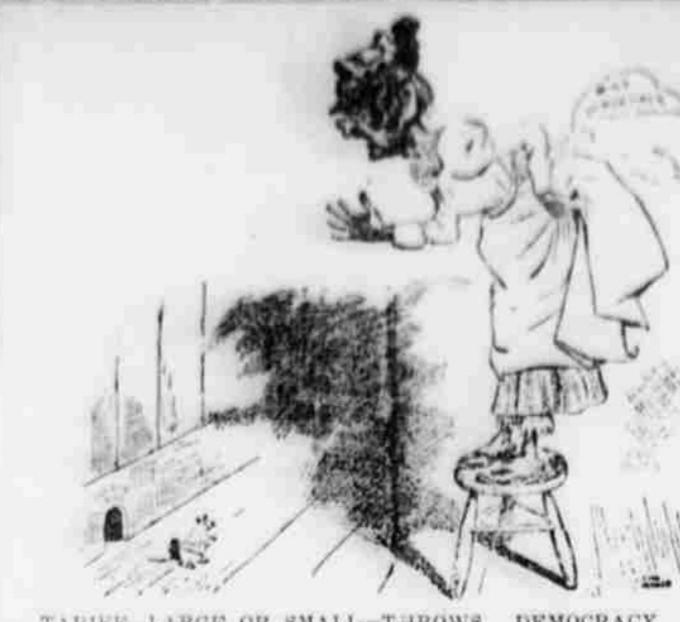
Continuing with this medicine the pain and nervous feeling soon left me. Since then I have kept in good health, taking a dose or two when needed. I have told many persons of what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for me, and you can publish this statement as you wish. (Signed) (Mrs.) Hannah Doug as, Main Street, Porterville, Queen's Co., Ireland, August 20th, 1896."

Now, this woman did not have consumption of the lungs as commonly understood; she had something quite as bad—consumption of the whole body with attendant rottedness of the nervous system. Distinct lung disease might or might not have followed a little later. The point is this, and I want you not to miss it. Consumption comes from the introduction of foreign bodies into the lungs, which come either from the stomach or anywhere else, in the way I have described. Hence dyspepsia causes it.

But dyspepsia causes wasting (as in this instance) rheumatism, bronchitis, constipation, blood, thin blood, skin eruptions, and a hundred aches, and complaints from toe to toe. As I have said times beyond counting I say again—life begins, life is nourished, and death begins in the stomach. Keen it straight as long as you can with Mother Seigel's Syrup. That will do for now.

The Dady \$12,000,000 contract for sewerage and paving Havana, which was obtained by the Spanish city government, has been annulled by Governor General Wood.

A. D. Buchanan has been arrested at Chicago for having dies and plates of foreign counterfeit stamps in his possession. This will be a test case. Counterfeit stamps, some of the originals of which are valued at \$75 were



TARIFF—LARGE OR SMALL—THROWS DEMOCRACY INTO A STATE OF TERROR.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE WORD OF A HON LULU CITIZEN

ABOUT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edson of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder.

I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING BILL APPROVED.

Chairman Grosvenor Presents the Measure in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today approved the report on the shipping bill prepared by Chairman Grosvenor, who later presented it to the House. It was decided, however, not to make it public until Monday, when a synopsis will be given out. The report itself is very voluminous, making about 150 pages, and covers the whole subject of merchant shipping here and abroad. All the Republican members of the committee concurred in the report.

The Democratic members announced their purpose to make a minority report, and were given until April to present it. It will be a general dissent from the bill and will not be accompanied by any substitute.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va. About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance. Her limbs became swollen to double their normal size.

Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using 'hamberlin's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.

A. B. PARSONS. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

TRADE MARK.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOMMENDED COUGH REMEDY. It immediately relieves irritation and gives strength to the voice.

UNUSUAL TESTIMONIALS.—The Drs. or Wm. W. and V. Verne writes—
"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and found great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

Mr. Thomas Stoen, Chemist, Linden, October 1895.—Singularly, I have commenced the past year in business to-day, I remember giving your Balsam for coughs and colds to a boy, aged 10 years. My chest and voice are as well now."

L. COOKES. THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAP.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuses Imitations. Established 1894.

SQATTERS AND FARMERS WITH GRANTS IN THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OWE THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES. Bottles 1, 10d. 2s. 6d. and 6s.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD. HOBSON DRUG CO., LTD.

Down Again

In prices to the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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